FAYE

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TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

HDS. MOLASSES, of superior quali-
, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
1, 1838. 88tf.

ew Cheap GOODS.

scribers beg leave to inform their cus-
rs and friends generally, that they are
ving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

of a large and general assortment of
Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,
S, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at
ces, as they are determined on closing
Goods business Those who wish to
and get bargains, would do well to call

JOHNSON & MARTIN.
ville, April 10 1838 88tf.

For Sale,

ST rate road WAGON and HARNESS,
ern made; also, four stout HORSES —
son wishing the whole, a liberal trade
ven. Apply at this Office.
1, 1838. 88 3t.

EMIAH KYLE

ST RECEIVED by the late arrivals,
e and general assortment of

PRING GOODS,

hich are—
Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide
Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
Gshices, 274 pieces Ginghams,
French Muslins, Printed Lawns and
Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
ing and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Bal-
and other Silks,
Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vest-
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and
le Covers,
A general assortment of

OMESTIC GOODS,

any other Goods, all which are offered at
st Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.
10, 1838 88tf

Notice.

Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 4th
April, 1838, Henry Clark has assigned to
right title and interest in a House and
lin, Connecticut; also, all his Notes and
against certain persons, mostly residing
and County, in this State; also, one horse
on. This is therefore, to forbid all per-
paying any Notes or Accounts due the
, before the date of said Deed. or from
g said Horses or Wagon, from any per-
pt myself, or my duly authorized agent.
HENRY P. PECK.
ville, April 9, 1838. 88 4w.

Northern Courier, Hartford, will copy the
weeks, and charge to H P. P

LLS FOR SALE.

UANT to a Decree of the Court of Equi-
holden for the County of Richmond, at
Term, 1838, will be sold at Rockdale, on
April, the LANDS owned by Hector Mc-
dec'd, containing 350 acres, with a SAW
GRIST MILL, and COTTON GIN; all en-
ew. Also, at the same time and place, an-
tract, lying on the West side of Drowning
near McEachin's Bridge, unimproved con-
500 acres A credit of twelve and eigh-
nths will be given; purchasers giving notes
proved security
E. LOVE, C M E.
mond County, March 28, 1838 88 2w

Convention Debates.

DEBATES in the Convention for the a-
endment of the Constitution of North Caro-
sale, and also for delivery to subscribers
lace and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

T RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's
moirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838;
glish Annual for 1838; The Christian Keep-
r 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from
man; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life
; Pickwick Club, 4 vols; Thornton's Fam-
pers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
mber 26.

ickwick Papers, &c.

E Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol
son, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Me-
is: Bates' Notes on the Corinthians, a new
Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide;
c. Received by
E. J. HALE
ril 26.

Rent, till 1st Nov. next,

SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from
wn, formerly the property of Dol. Samuel
Possession given immediately There is
Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. Also,
rented, with or without the above, 40 or
es of good river Land, of which there is a
below. Apply at this office.
ril 28 86tf.

NEW BOOKS.

CKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of
ckwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's
Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pre-
Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy;
Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in;
Despair; American Almanac; Recollections
Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's
complete; Junkins on the Atonement; Hop-
on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The
an Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron
plete. Together with a variety of School
s just received by
E. J. HALE.
uary 24.

Garden Seeds.

E Subscriber has received for sale, a large
ortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of
owth of 1837.
E. J HALE
ember 19, tf

CHEAP PAPER
ale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,
FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Spring-Villa
FEMALE SEMINARY,
At Bordentown, N. J.

THE Summer Session of this Seminary will commence on the 23d of April next.

The course of studies comprises all the branches that constitute a complete and sound education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, eminently qualified by nature, talents, and experience, for the important duties that devolve upon her. She is assisted by a competent teacher.

The Department of Modern Languages is under the care of the subscriber himself, (a native of France,) who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a French and Spanish teacher, previous to his establishing this Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers, both in and out of the school-room, as it is confidently believed that there is no other way of acquiring readiness and fluency in the use of this beautiful language.

The household department is under the immediate supervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the pupils.

Music, (instrumental and vocal,) is under the charge of Mr. Edward R. Hanson, whose ability is tested by seventeen years' experience as a teacher in Philadelphia.

The property occupied by this Seminary is a delightful Villa, belonging to Joseph Bonaparte, and situated immediately opposite that gentleman's park, wherein the subscriber and his pupils have free access.

TERMS.

The charge for each pupil is two hundred dollars per year, payable semi annually in advance. This sum is in full for board, washing, mending, and tuition in all the branches, except music, which is charged at the rate of $15 per quarter (for tuition on the Piano, Guitar or Harp, including singing, and the use of instruments.) For Dancing $15 per quarter; Drawing $12. An additional charge of $6 per Session is made for the use of bed and bedding, and $3 per week for those who choose to remain at the Seminary during the vacations.

For further information, the subscriber confidently refers to the persons named below, who have, at the present time, children under his care

Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashe, Col. John D. Jones, and Levin Lane, Esq.
Smithville, N. C. Capt. John H. Winder, U. S. A.
Newbern, N. C. John Burgwyn, Esq

For further inquiries, application may be made, either personally or by mail, to

A. N GIRAULT, Principal.

N B A Catalogue of the Seminary may be seen at this Office.
Bordentown, N. J. March 12th, 1838. 86 6w.

To Contractors.

THE building of a *BRICK COURT HOUSE*, in CARTHAGE, Moore County, is offered to Contractors, who after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in Sealed Proposals to the Commissioners, at Carthage, by the 1st of May, ensuing, when the contract must be closed, to wit:

The dimensions of the House 56 by 42 feet, two stories, the foundation to be of hewn rock two feet above the surface, with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eaves, with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary, the pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be two feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be furnished with a fire place, cross passage to be 12 feet, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which is to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments, two Jury rooms, 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fire place in each, and one or two fire places to the Court room, all the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story, which are to be ceiled over head. —Jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, the Court room to be furnished with bar, bench seats, and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners may direct, each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters; the House to have thirty 24 light windows 10 by 12, with Glass and Sash over each passage door, the sills and cap sills of the passage doors and all the windows to be of hewn rock, all the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, pannel shutters, with the necessary hooks and fastenings: one flight of stairs to be five feet in width, the boxing and outside cornice to be fire proof, and all necessary cornice on the inside furnished, all the doors to be furnished with best knob locks, all the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables, the sleepers and joists to be 4 by 10 inches and two feet from centre to centre, the flooring of quarter plank one and a half inch thick The roof to be hipped, well supported, and covered with Zinc; the external of the building to be painted red and pencilled, steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door, all the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, and complete the building in a faithful and workman-like manner, by the 1st day of August, 1839.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNS DOWD, Sen'r
WM MURCHISON,
JOHN B. KELLY,
SAML. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON. } Comm'rs.

N. B Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices, and Rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.
March 21, 1838. 86 tIM.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS' Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsboro Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.
E. A. HAMPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mr. Webster's second Speech
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.—CONCLUDED.

It is true, the system does not come into operation all at once. But it begins its demands for specie immediately; it calls upon the Banks, and it calls upon individuals, for their hard dollars, that they may be put away and locked up in the Treasury, *at the moment when the country is suffering for want of more specie in the circulation, and the banks are suffering for means to enable them to resume their payments.* And this, it is expected, will improve the currency, and facilitate resumption.

It has heretofore been asserted, that the general currency of the country needed to be strengthened, by the introduction of more specie into the circulation. This has been insisted on, for years. Let it be conceded. I have admitted it, and, indeed, contended for the proposition heretofore, and endeavored to prove it. But it must be plain to every body, that any addition of specie, in order to be useful, must either go into the circulation, as a part of that circulation, or else it must go into the banks, to enable them the better to sustain and redeem their paper. But this bill is calculated to promote neither of those ends, but exactly the reverse. It withdraws specie from the circulation and from the banks, and piles it up in useless heaps in the Treasury. It weakens the general circulation, by making the portion of specie, which is part of it, so much the less; it weakens the banks, by reducing the amount of coin which supports their circulation. The general evil imputed to our currency, for some years past, is that paper has formed too great a portion of it. The operation of this measure must be to increase that very evil. I have admitted the evil, and have concurred in measures to remedy it. I have favoured the withdrawing of small bills from circulation, to the end that specie might take their place. I discussed this policy, and supported it, as early as 1832. My colleague, who shortly after that period, was placed in the chair of chief magistracy of Massachusetts, pressed its consideration, at length, upon the attention of the legislature of that State. I still think it was a right policy. Some of the States had begun to adopt it. But the measures of the Administration, and especially this proposed measure, threw this policy all aback. They undo at once all that we have been laboring for. Such, and so pertinacious has been the demand of Government for specie, and such new demand does this bill promise to create, that the States have found themselves compelled again to issue small bills for the use of the people. It was a day of rejoicing, as we have lately seen, among the people of New York, when the Legislature of that State suspended the small-bill restraining law, and furnished the people with some medium for small payments, better than the miserable trash which now annoys the community.

The Government, therefore, I insist, is evidently breaking down its own declared policy; it is defeating, openly and manifestly defeating its own professed objects.

And yet, theory, imagination, presumptuous generalization, the application of military movements to questions of commerce and finance, and the abstractions of metaphysics, offer us, in such a state of things, their panacea. And what is it? What is it? What is to cure or mitigate these evils, or what is to ward off future calamities? Why, sir, the most agreeable remedy imaginable; the kindest, tenderest, most soothing, and solacing application in the whole world! Nothing, sir, nothing upon earth, but a smart, delightful, perpetual, and irreconcilable warfare, between the Government of the United States and the State banks! All will be well, we are assured when the Government and the banks become antagonistical! Yes, sir, "antagonistical" that is the word. What a stroke of policy, sir, is this! It is as delicate a stratagem as poor old King Lear's, and a good deal like it. It proposes that we should tread lightly along, in felt or on velvet, till we get the banks within our power, and then, "kill, kill, kill!"

Sir, we may talk as much as we please about the resumption of specie payments, but I tell you that, with Government thus warring upon the banks, if resumption should take place, another suspension I fear would follow. It is not war, successful or unsuccessful, between Government and the banks; it is only peace, trust, confidence, that can restore the prosperity of the country. This system of perpetual annoyance to the banks, this hoarding up of money which the country demands for its own necessary uses, this bringing of the whole revenue to act, not in aid and furtherance, but in direct hindrance and embarrassment of commerce and business, is utterly irreconcilable with the public interest. We shall see no return of former times till it be abandoned—altogether abandoned. The passage of this bill will create new alarm and new distress.

People begin already to fear their own Government. They have an actual dread of those who should be their protectors and guardians. There are hundreds of thousands of honest and industrious men, sir, at this very moment, who would feel relieved in their circumstances, who would see better prospects of an honest livelihood, and feel more sure of the means of food and clothing for their wives and children, if they should hear that this measure had received its death. Let us, then, sir, away with it. Do we not see the world prosperous around us? Do we not see other Governments and other nations enlightened by experience, and rejecting arrogant innovations and theoretic dreams, accomplishing the great ends of society.

Why, sir, why are we, why are we alone among the great commercial States? Why are we to be kept on the rack and torture on these experiments? We have powers, adequate, complete powers. We need only to exercise them; we need only to perform our constitutional duty, and we shall spread content, cheerfulness, and joy, over the whole land. This brings me, sir, to the second inquiry.

Is this measure, Mr. President, a just exercise of the powers of Congress, and does it fulfil all our duties?

Sir, I have so often discussed this point, I have so constantly insisted, for several years past, on the constitutional obligation of Congress to take care of the currency, that the Senate must be already tired of the speaker, if not weary of the topic; and yet, after all, this is the great and paramount question. Until this is settled, the agitation can never be quieted. If we have not the power, we must leave the whole subject in the hands of those who have it, or in no hands; but if we have the power, we are bound to exercise it, and every day's neglect is a violation of duty. I therefore again insist, that we have the power, and I again press its exercise on the two Houses of Congress. I again assert, that the regulation of the general currency—of the money of the country, whatever actually constitutes that money—is one of our solemn duties.

The constitution confers on us, sir, the exclusive power of coinage. This must have been done for the purpose of enabling Congress to establish one uniform basis for the whole money system. Congress, therefore, and Congress alone, has power over the foundation, the ground work of the currency; and it would be strange and anomalous, having this, if it had nothing to do with the structure, the edifice, to be raised on this foundation? Convertible paper was already in circulation when the constitution was framed, and must have been expected to continue and to increase. But the circulation of paper tends to displace coin; it may banish it altogether; but this very moment it has banished it. It, therefore, the power over the coin does not enable Congress to protect the coin, and to restrain any thing which would supersede it, and render it useless, the whole power becomes nugatory. If a state may drive out the coin and fill the country with paper which does not represent coin, or what use, I beg to know, is that exclusive power over coin and coinage which is given to Congress by the constitution?

Gentlemen on the other side admit that it is the tendency of paper circulation to expel the coin; but then they say, that, for that very reason, they will withdraw from all connexion with the general currency and limit themselves to the single and narrow object of protecting the coin, and providing for payments to Government. This seems to me to be a very strange way of reasoning, and a very strange course of political conduct. The coinage power was given to be used for the benefit of the whole country, and not merely to furnish a medium, for the collection of revenue. The object was to secure, for the general use of the people, a sound and safe circulating medium. There can be no doubt of this intent. If any evil arises, threatening to destroy or endanger this medium or this currency, our duty is to meet it, not to retreat from it; to remedy it, not to let it alone; we are to control and correct the mischief, not to submit to it. Wherever paper is to circulate, as subsidiary to coin, or as performing in a greater or less degree, the function of coin, its regulation naturally belongs to the hands which hold the power over the coinage. This is an admitted maxim by all writers; it has been admitted and acted upon, on all necessary occasions, by our own Government, throughout its whole history. Why will we now think ourselves wiser than all who have gone before us?

This conviction of what was the duty of Government led to the establishment of the bank in the administration of General Washington. Mr. Madison, again, acted upon the same conviction in 1816, and Congress entirely agreed with him. On former occasions, I have referred the Senate, more than once, to the clear and emphatic opinions and language of Mr. Madison, in his messages in 1815 and 1816; and they ought to be repeated, again and again, and pressed upon the public attention.

And now let me say, sir, that no man in our history has carried the doctrine farther, defended it with more ability, or acted upon it with more decision and effect, than the honorable member from South Carolina. His speech upon the Bank bill, on the 26th of February, 1816, is strong, full, and conclusive. He has heretofore said, that some part of what he said on that occasion does not appear in the printed speech; but whatever may have been left out by accident, that which is in the speech could not have got in by accident. Such accidents do not happen. A close, well conducted, and conclusive constitutional argument, is not the result of an accident or of chance; and his argument on that occasion, as it seems to me, was perfectly conclusive. He founds the right of regulating the paper currency directly on the coinage power. "The only object," he says, "the framers of the constitution could have in view, in giving to Congress the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, must have been to give a steadiness and fixed value to the currency of the U. States." The state of things, he insisted, existing at the time of the adoption of the constitution, afforded an argument in support of the construction. There then existed, he said, a depreciated paper currency, which could only be regulated and made uniform by giving a power, for that purpose, to the General Government.

He proceeded to say, that, by a sort of undercurrent, the power of Congress to regulate the money of the country had caved in, and upon its ruin had sprung up those institutions which now exercised the right of making money for, and in the U. States. "For gold and silver (he insisted) are not the only money; but whatever is the medium of purchase and sale; in which bank paper alone was now employed, and had, therefore, become the money of the Country." "This right of making money," he added, "an attribute of sovereign power, a sacred and important right, was exercised by two hundred and sixty banks, scattered over every part of the United States."

Certainly, sir, nothing can be clearer than this language; and, acting vigorously upon principles thus laid down, he conducted the Bank bill through the House of Representatives. On that occasion, he was the champion of the power of Congress over the currency, and others were willing to follow his lead.

But the Bank bill was not all. The honorable gentleman went much farther. The bank, it was hoped and expected, would furnish a good paper currency to the extent of its own issues; but there was a vast quantity of bad paper in circulation, and it was possible that the mere influence of the bank, and the refusal to receive this bad money at the Treasury, might not, both, be able to banish it entirely from the country. The honorable member meant to make clean work. He meant that neither Government nor people should suffer the evils of irredeemable paper. Therefore, he brought in another bill, entitled "A bill for the more effectual collection of the public revenue." By the provisions of this bill, he proposed to lay a direct stamp tax on the bills of State banks; and all notes of non-specie-paying banks were, by this stamp, to be branded with the following words, in distinct and legible characters, at length, "NOT A SPECIE NOTE." For the tax laid on such notes, there was to be no composition, no commutation; but it was to be specifically collected, on every single bill issued, until those who issued such bills should announce to the Secretary of the Treasury and prove to his satisfaction, that after a day named in the bill, all their notes would be paid in specie on demand.

And now, how is it possible, sir, for the author of such a measure as this, to stand up and declare, that the power of Congress over the currency is limited to the mere regulation of the coin? So much for our authority, as it has heretofore been admitted and acknowledged, under the coinage power.

Nor, sir, is the other source of power, in my opinion, at all more questionable.

Congress has the supreme regulation of commerce. This gives it, necessarily, a superintendence over all the interests, agencies, and instruments of commerce. The words are general, and they confer the whole power. When the end is given, all the usual means are given. Money is the chief instrument or agent of commerce; there can, indeed, be no commerce without it, which deserves the name. Congress must, therefore, regulate it as it regulates other indispensable commercial interests. If no means were to be used to this end but such as are particularly enumerated, the whole authority would be nugatory, because no means are particularly enumerated. We regulate ships; their tonnage; their measurement; the shipping articles; the medicine chest; and various other things belonging to them; and for all this we have no authority but the general power to regulate commerce; none of these, or other means or modes of regulation are particularly and expressly pointed out.

But is a ship a more important instrument of commerce than money? We protect a policy of insurance, because it is an important instrument of ordinary commercial contract; and our laws punish with death any master of a vessel, or others, who shall commit a fraud on the parties to this contract by casting away a vessel. For all this we have no express authority. We infer it from the general power of regulating commerce, and we exercise the power in this case, because a policy of insurance is one of the usual instruments, or means, of commerce. But how inconsiderable and unimportant is a policy of insurance, as the means or an instrument of commerce, compared with the whole circulating paper of a country!

Sir, the power is granted to us, and without any specification of means, and we may lawfully exercise all the [illegible] needs not particularize these means. [illegible] present, what they are, or may be. One [illegible] doubt, a proper regulation of receipts at the custom houses and land offices. But this, of itself, is not enough. Another is a national bank, which, I fully believe, would, even now, answer all desired purposes, and reinstate the currency in nine

tr days. These, I think, are the means to [illegible] first tried; and if, notwithstanding these, [illegible] able paper should overwhelm us, others must be resorted to. We have no direct authority over State banks; but we have power over the currency, and we must protect it, using, of course, always, such means, if they be found adequate, as shall be most gentle and mild. The great measure, sir, is a bank; because a bank is not only able to restrain the excessive issues of State banks, but it is able also to furnish for the country a currency of universal credit, and of uniform value.—This is the grand desideratum. Until such a currency is established, depend on it, sir, what is necessary for the prosperity of the country can never be accomplished.

Mr. President, on the subject of the power of Congress, as well as on other important topics, connected with the bill, the honorable gentleman from South Carolina has advanced opinions, of which I feel bound to take some notice.

That honorable gentleman, in his recent speech, attempted to exhibit a contrast between the course of conduct which I, and other gentlemen who act with me, at present pursue, and that which we have heretofore followed. In presenting this contrast, he said, he intended nothing personal; his only object was truth. To this I could not object. The occasion requires, sir, that I should now examine *his* opinions; and I can truly say, with him, that I mean nothing personally injurious, and that my object, also, is truth, and nothing else. Here I might stop; but I will even say something more.

It is now five and twenty years, sir, since I became acquainted with the honorable gentleman, in the House of Representatives, in which he had held a seat, I think, about a year and a half before I entered it. From that period, sir, down to the year 1824, I can say, with great sincerity, there was not, among my political contemporaries, any man for whom I entertained a higher respect, or warmer esteem. When we first met, we were both young men. I beheld in him a generous character, a liberal and comprehensive mind, engrossed by great objects, distinguished talent, and, particularly, great originality and vigour of thought. That he was ambitious, I did not doubt; but that there was any thing in his ambition low or sordid, any thing approaching to a love of the mere loaves and fishes of office, I did not then believe, and do not now believe. If, from that moment down to the time I have already mentioned, I differed with him on any great constitutional question, I do not know it.

But, in 1824, events well known to the Senate separated us; and that separation remained wide and broad, until the end of the memorable session which terminated in March, 1833. With the events of that session, our occasions of difference had ceased; certainly for the time, and as I sincerely hoped, forever. Before the next meeting of Congress, the public deposites had been removed from their lawful custody by the President.—Respecting this exercise of the Executive power, the honorable gentleman and myself entertained the same opinions; and in regard to subsequent transactions connected with that, and growing out of it, there was not, so far as I know, any difference of sentiment between us. We looked upon all these proceedings but as so many efforts to give to the Executive an unconstitutional control over the public moneys We thought we saw every where, proofs of a design to extend Executive authority, not only in derogation of the just powers of Congress, but to the danger of the public liberty. We acted together to check these designs, and to arrest the march of Executive prerogative and dominion. In all this, we were but co-operating with many other gentlemen here, and with a large and intelligent portion of the whole country.

The unfortunate results of these Executive interferences with the currency had made an impression on the public mind. A revolution seemed in progress, and the people were coming in their strength, as we began to think, to support us and our principles.

In this state of things, sir, we met here at the commencement of the September session; but we met, not as we had done; we met, not as we had parted. The events of May, the policy of the President in reference to those events, the doctrines of the Message of September, the principles and opinions which the honorable gentleman, both to my surprise and to my infinite regret, came forward then to support, rendered it quite impossible for us to act together, for a single moment longer To the leading doctrines of that Message, and to the policy which it recommended, I felt and still feel, a deep, conscientious and irreconcileable opposition The honorable gentleman supported, and still supports both. Here, then, we part On these questions of constitutional power and duty, and on these momentous questions of national policy, we separate. And so broad and ample is the space which divides us, and so deep does the division run, touching even the very foundations of the Government, that considering the time of life to which we have both arrived, it is not probable that we are to meet again. I say this with unfeigned and deep regret. Believe me, sir, I would most gladly act with the honorable gentleman. If he would but come back now, to what I consider his former principles and sentiments; if he would place himself on those constitutional doctrines which he has sustained through a long series of years; and if thus standing, he would exert his acknowledged ability to restore the prosperity of the country, and put an end to the mischiefs of reckless experiments and dangerous innovation,—I would not only willingly act *with* him, I would act *under* him; I would follow him, I would support him, I would back him, at every step, to the utmost of my power and ability. Such is not to be our destiny.—That destiny is, that we here *part;* and all I can say further is, that he carries with him the same feeling of personal kindness on my part, the same hearty good-will which have heretofore inspired me.

There have been three principal occasions, sir, on which the honorable gentleman has expressed his opinions upon the questions now under discussion. They are, his speech of the 15th September, his published letter of the 3d November, and his leading speech at the present session. These productions are all marked with his characteristic ability; they are ingenious, able, condensed and striking. They deserve an answer. To some of the observations in the speech of September, I made a reply on the day of its delivery; there are other parts of it, however, which require a more deliberate examination.

Mr. President, the honorable gentleman declares in that speech, "that he belongs to the State rights party; that that party, from the beginning of the Government, has been opposed to a national bank, as unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous; that it has ever dreaded the union of the political and moneyed power, and the central action of the Government, to which it so strongly [illegible] the connexion of the Government [illegible] whether it be with a combination [illegible] be with a national institution, [illegible] realize the action of the [illegible] point of collection and [illegible] the mother bank [illegible] State banks must [illegible] the whole [illegible] commerce, [illegible] posits and [illegible]

[illegible] Sir, if I clearly [illegible] gentleman, in regard [illegible] that, while the public [illegible] heretofore, through the [illegible] banks between the time [illegible] of disbursement; that, during [illegible] be regarded as one part of the [illegible] and of discount possessed by the [illegible] as a greater portion of the revenue [illegible] large cities than in small ones, the [illegible] will, of course, derive greater [illegible] small ones from these deposites by the [illegible] other words, that as the importing merchant [illegible] a great city pay more duties to the [illegible] those in a small one, so the general [illegible] to be derived from any use which [illegible] make of these moneys, while [illegible] with them. Now, sir, I would be very [illegible] supposing all this to be true, [illegible] either unequal or unjust? The [illegible] in proportion to the amount of [illegible] sums paid. If individuals in [illegible] the incidental use of more money, [illegible] cause they pay more money. It is [illegible] of credit on duty bonds. Where [illegible] with the benefit of giving bonds for duties, instead of making present payment, enjoy a certain benefit; and this benefit, in a direct sense, is in proportion to the amount of goods imported; the large importer having credit for a large amount, the small importer having credit for a smaller one. But the advantage, the benefit, or the indulgence, or whatever we call it, is, nevertheless, entirely equal and impartial.

How, then, does the collection of revenue through the banks "centralize" the action of the commercial system? It seems to me, sir, the cause is mistaken for the effect. The greatest amount of revenue is collected in the greatest city, because it is already the greatest city, because its local advantages, its population, its capital and enterprise, draw business towards it, constitute it a central point in commercial operations, and have made it the greatest city. It is the centralization of commerce by these just and proper causes—causes which must always exist in every country which produces a large collection of revenue in the favored spot. The amount of capital is one very important cause, no doubt, and leaving public moneys in the banks till wanted, allows to merchants, in places of large import, a degree of incidental benefit, in just proportion to the amount of capital by them employed in trade and no more.

I suppose, sir, it is the natural course of things in every commercial country, that some place, or a few places, should go ahead of others in commercial business importance. This must ever be so until all places possess precisely equal natural advantages And I suppose, too, that, instead of being mischievous, it is rather for the common good of all, that there should be some commercial emporium, some central point, for the exchanges of trade. Government, certainly, should not seek to produce this result by the bestowal of unequal privileges; but surely, sir, it would be a very strange and indefensible policy which should lead the government to withhold any portion of the capital of the country from useful employment, merely because that, if employed, while all enjoyed the benefit proportionately, all would not enjoy it with the same absolute mathematical equality.

So much, sir, for concentration, arising from depositing the revenues in banks. Let us now look to the other part of the connexion, viz: the receiving of bank notes for duties. How in the world does this "centralize" the commercial system? The whole tendency and effect, as it seems to me, is directly the other way. It counteracts centralization. It gives all possible advantage to local currency and local payments, and thereby encourages both imports and exports. It tends to make local money good everywhere. If goods be imported into Charleston, the duties are paid in Charleston notes. New York notes are not demanded. Nothing, certainly, can be fairer or more equal than this, and nothing more favorable to the Charleston importers.

But how would that system work, which the gentleman himself proposes?

If his plan could prevail, he would have the duties collected either in specie, or in a Government paper to be issued from the Treasury. He would reject all bank notes whatever. If the gentleman, sir, fears centralization, I am astonished that he does not see centralization in all its terrors in this very proposition of his own. Pray allow me to ask, sir, where will this Government paper, in the course of its issue and circulation, naturally centre? To what points will it tend? Certainly, most certainly, to the greatest points of collection and expenditure; to the very heart of the metropolitan city, wherever that city may be. This is as inevitable as the fall of water or the results of attraction. If two thirds of the duties be collected in New York, it will follow, of course, that two-thirds of any Government paper received for duties will be there received; and it will be more valuable there than elsewhere The value of such paper would consist in its receivability, and nothing else. It would always tend, therefore, thitherto as the spot where the greatest demand existed for it for that purpose. It is not to at this moment the outstanding Treasury notes [illegible] abundant in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Illinois, or in New Hampshire? No sooner issued than they commence their march toward the place where they are most valued and most in demand; that is to the place of the greatest public receipt. If you want concentration, sir, and enough of it—if you desire to dry up the small streams of commerce, and fill more full the deep and already swollen great channels, you will get very nearly to that end, if you keep out of the receipt of the Treasury all money but such paper as the Government may furnish, and which shall be no otherwise redeemable than in receipt for debts to Government, while at the same time you depress the character of the local circulation.

Such is the scheme of the honorable member, in its probable commercial effect. Let us look at it in a political point of view.

The honorable member says he belongs to the State rights party; that party professes something of an unconquerable attachment to liberty, and a necessary sensibility to all its dangers, and of these dangers, it most dreads the union of the political and money power. This we learn from the author's declaration of the gentleman's [illegible] new, sir, transcendent [illegible] of most wonderful conformation [illegible] of [illegible] mode of [illegible] the honorable member [illegible] the whole function of [illegible] circulation of the [illegible] its own, issued at its [illegible] paid out or advanced to [illegible] in discharging the obligations [illegible] Government, [illegible] no profit to be kept in circulation merely for [illegible] as at the [illegible] wants of the country, excepting only that [illegible] Sir, I ask [illegible] Government [illegible] purposes, such re- [illegible] of Government debts, [illegible] scene of carrying on [illegible] country, will be held [illegible] hands, and made com- [illegible] its own wants, purposes, [illegible] commercial business of [illegible] made a mere appendage

[illegible] in order that I may not misrepresent [illegible] I will show you a little [illegible] what his opinions are respecting [illegible] Government paper.

The honorable member says, sir, that to make this sub-Treasury measure successful, and to secure it against reaction, some safe and stable medium of circulation, "to take the place of bank notes in the fiscal operations of the Government, ought to be issued;" that, "in the present condition of the world, a paper currency, in some form, if not necessary, is almost indispensable, in financial and commercial operations of civilized and extensive communities;" that "the great desideratum is to ascertain what description of paper has the requisite qualities of being free from fluctuation in value, and liability to abuse, in the greatest perfection;" that "bank notes do not possess these requisites in a degree sufficiently high for this purpose." And then he says, "I go farther. It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that no convertible paper, that is, no paper whose credit rests upon a *promise to pay*, is suitable for currency." "On what, then, (he asks,) ought a paper currency to rest?" "I would say," he answers, "on demand and supply simply: which regulate the value of every thing else—the constant demand which Government has for its necessary supplies." He then proceeds to observe, "that there might be a sound and safe paper currency, founded on the credit of Government exclusively." "That such paper, only to be issued to those who had claims on the Government, would, in its habitual state, be at or above par with gold and silver;" that "nothing but experience can determine what amount, and of what denominations, might be safely issued; but that it might be safely assumed that the country would absorb an amount greatly exceeding its annual income. Much of its exchanges, which amount to a vast sum, as well as its banking business, would revolve about it; and many millions would thus be kept in circulation beyond the demands of the Government."

By this scheme, sir, Government, in its disbursements, is not to pay money, but to issue paper. This paper is no otherwise payable or redeemable, than as it may be received at the Treasury. It is expected to be let out much faster than it comes in, so that many millions will be kept in circulation; and its habitual character will be at or above par with gold and silver. Now, sir, if there is to be found any where a more plain and obvious project of paper money, in all its deformity, I should not know where to look for it.

In the first place, sir, I have suggested the complete union which it would form, if it were, in itself, practicable, between the political and the money power.

The whole commerce of the country, indeed, under such a state of law, would be little more than a sort of incident to Treasury operations—rather a collateral emanation of the revenue system, than a substantial and important branch of the public interest. I have referred, also, to its probable consequences, upon that which the gentleman regards as so great an evil, and which he denominates "the centralization of commercial action."

And now I pray you to consider, Mr. President, in the next place, what an admirable contrivance this would be to secure that economy in the expenses of Government which the gentleman has so much at heart. Released from all necessity of taxation, and from the consequent responsibility to the People; not called upon to regard at all, the amount of annual income; having an authority to cause Treasury notes to issue whenever it pleases,

"In multitudes, like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene, or the Danau;"

what admirable restraint would be imposed on Government, how doubly sure would assurance be made for it, that all its expenditures would be strictly limited to the absolute and indispensable wants and demands of the public service!

But, sir, fortunately, very fortunately, a scheme so wild, and which would be so mischievous, is totally impracticable. It rests on an assumption, for which there is not the least foundation, either in reason or experience. It takes for granted that which the history of every commercial state refutes, and our own, especially, in almost every page. It supposes that irredeemable Government paper can circulate in the business of society, and be kept at par. This is an impossibility. The honorable gentleman rejects convertible bank notes, which are equivalent to specie, since they will always command it, and adopts, in their stead, Government paper, with no promise to pay, but a promise only to be received for debts and taxes; and he puts forth the imagination, as I have said, so often and so long refuted, that this paper will be kept in circulation in the country, and will be able to perform the great business of currency and exchange, even though it exist in quantities exceeding, by many millions, the demands of Government.

If it be necessary, sir, at this day, to refute ideas like these, it must be because the history of all countries, our own included, is a dead letter to us. Even at the very moment in which I am speaking, the small amount of Treasury notes has been issued by Government, hardly a fifth part of the annual revenue—though those notes bear an interest of five per cent,—though they are redeemable in cash at the Treasury, at the expiration of the year—and though, in the mean time, they are every where received in Government dues, are not only of less value than specie, but of less value, also, than the notes of non-specie-paying banks; those banks whose paper is daily denounced here as "rags, filthy rags." In my opinion, sir, the whole scheme is as visionary and impracticable as any which the genius of project ever produced.

Mr. President, toward the close of this speech of September, I find a paragraph in which several other subjects are brought together, and which I must ask permission to read.

Having commended the wise and noble bearing of the little State-rights party, of which he says it is his pride to be a member throughout the eventful period through which the country has passed since 1824, he adds:

"In that year, as I have stated, the tariff system triumphed in the councils of the nation. We saw its disastrous political bearings; foresaw its surpluses, and the extravagancies to which it would lead; we rallied on the election of the late President to arrest it through the influence of the Executive Department of the Government. In this we failed. We then fell back upon the rights and sovereignty of the States; and, by the action of a small but gallant State, and through the potency of its interposition, we brought the system to the ground, sustained, as it was, by the Opposition and the Administration, and by the whole power and patronage of the Government."

Every part of this most extraordinary statement well deserves attention.

In the first place, sir, here is an open and direct avowal that the main object for rallying on General Jackson's first election, was to accomplish the overthrow of the protecting policy of the country. Indeed! Well, this is very frank. I am glad to hear the avowal made. It puts an end to all suspicions.

It was, then, to overthrow protection, was it, that the honorable gentleman took so much pains to secure Gen. Jackson's first election? I commend his candor, in now acknowledging it. But, sir, the honorable member had allies and associates in that rally. They thronged round him from all quarters, and followed his lead. And pray, sir, was his object, as now avowed by himself, the joint object of all the party? Did he tell Pennsylvania, honest, intelligent, straight-forward Pennsylvania, that such was his purpose? And did Pennsylvania concur in it? Pennsylvania was first and foremost in espousing the cause of General Jackson. Everybody knows she is more of a tariff State than any other in the Union. Did he tell her that his purpose was to break the tariff entirely down? Did he state his objects, also, to New York? Did he state them to New Jersey? What say you, gentlemen from Pennsylvania? gentlemen from New York? and gentlemen from New Jersey? Ye who supported Gen. Jackson's election, what say you? Was it your purpose, also, by that election, to break down the protective policy? Or, if it were not your purpose, did you know, nevertheless, that it *was* the purpose, and the main purpose, of the honorable member from Carolina? and did you, still, co-operate with him?

The present Chief Magistrate of the country was a member in 1828. He and the honorable member from Carolina were, at that time, exerting their united forces, to the utmost, in order to bring about Gen. Jackson's election. Did they work thus zealously together, for the same ultimate end and purpose? or did they mean merely to change the Government, and then each to look out for himself?

Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff bill of that year, commonly called the "bill of abominations;" but, very luckily, and in extremely good season, *instructions* for that vote happened to come from Albany! The vote, therefore, could be given, and the member giving it could not possibly thereby give any offence to any gentleman of the State-rights party, with whom the doctrine of instructions is so authentic.

Sir, I will not do gentlemen injustice. Those who belonged to tariff States, as they are called, and who supported General Jackson for the Presidency, did not intend thereby to overthrow the protecting policy. They only meant to make Gen. Jackson President, and to come into power along with him! As to ultimate objects, each had his own. All could agree, however, in the first step. It was difficult, certainly, to give a plausible appearance to a political union, among gentlemen who differed so widely, on the great and leading question of the times—the question of the protecting policy. But this difficulty was overcome by the oracular declaration that General Jackson was in favor of a "JUDICIOUS TARIFF."

Here, sir, was ample room and verge enough. Who could object to a *judicious tariff*? Tariff men and Anti tariff men, State-rights men and Consolidationists, those who had been called prodigals, and those who had been called radicals, all thronged and flocked together here, and with all their difference in regard to ultimate objects, agreed to make common cause, till they should get into power.

The ghosts, sir, which are fabled to cross the Styx, whatever different hopes or purposes they may have beyond it, still unite, in the present wish to get over, and therefore all hurry and huddle into the leaky and shattered craft of Charon, the ferryman. And this motley throng of politicians, sir, with as much difference of final object, and as little care for each other, made a boat of "Judicious Tariff," and all rushed and scrambled into it, until they filled it, near to sinking. The authority of the master was able, however, to keep them peaceable and in order, for the time, for they had the virtue of submission, and though with occasional dangers of upsetting, he succeeded in pushing them all over with his long setting pole.

"Ratem conto subigit."

Well, sir, the honorable gentleman tells us that he expected, when Gen. Jackson should be elected, to arrest the tariff system *through the influence of the Executive Department*. Here is another candid confession. Arrest the tariff by Executive influence! Indeed! Why, sir, this seems like hoping, from the first, for the use of the Veto. How, but by the Veto, could the Executive arrest the tariff acts? And is it true, sir, that, at that early day, the honorable member was looking to the Veto, not with dread, but with hope? Did he expect it, and did he rely upon it? Did he make the rally of which he speaks, in order that he might choose a President who would exercise it? And did he afterwards complain of it, or does he complain of it now, only because it was ill directed—because it turned out to be a thunderbolt, which did not fall in the right place?

In this reliance on Executive influence—sir, I declare I hardly can trust myself that I read or quote correctly, when I find, in what I read, or from what I quote, the honorable member from South Carolina, by his own confession, hoping or expecting to accomplish any thing by Executive influence; yet so was it spoken, and so is it printed—in this reliance, or this hope, or expectation, founded on Executive influence, the honorable gentleman and his friends failed; and, failing in this, he says, they fell back on the sovereignty of the States, and brought the system to the ground "thro' the potency of State interposition;" by which he means neither more nor less than Nullification. So then, sir, according to this, that excessive fear of power which was so much cherished by the nullifiers, was only awakened to a flame in their bosoms, when they found they could not accomplish their own ends by the Executive power of the President.

I am no authorized commentator, sir, on the doctrines or theories of nullification. *Non nostrum*. But, if this exposition be authentic, I must say it is not calculated to diminish my opposition to the sentiments of that school.

But the gentleman goes on to tell us that nullification, or interposition, succeeded. By means of it, he says, he did bring the protective system to the ground. And so, in his published letter of November 3d, he states that "State interposition has overthrown the protective tariff, and, with it, the American system."

We are to understand, then, sir, first, that the compromise act of 1833 was forced upon Congress by State interposition, or nullification.

Next, that its object and design, so far as the honorable gentleman was concerned in it, was to break down and destroy, forever, the whole protective policy of the country.

And lastly, that it has accomplished that purpose, & that the last vestige of that policy is wearing away.

Now, sir, I must say, that in 1833, I entertained no doubt at all that the design of the gentleman was exactly what he now states. On this point, I have not been deceived. It was not, certainly, the design of all who acted with him; but, that it was his purpose, I knew then, as clearly as I know now, after his open avowal of it; and this belief governed my conduct at the time, together with that of a great majority of those in both Houses of Congress, who, after the act of 1824, felt bound to carry out the provisions of that act, and to maintain them reasonably and fairly. I opposed the compromise act with all my power. It appeared to me every way objectionable; it looked like an attempt to make a new Constitution; to introduce another fundamental law, above the power of Congress, and which should control the authority and discretion of Congress, in all time to come. This, of itself, was a conclusive objection with me; I said so then, have often said so since, and say so now. I said, then, that I, for one, should not be bound by that law more than by any other law, except that, as it was a law passed on a very important and agitating subject, I should not be disposed to interfere with it, until a case of clear necessity should arise. On this principle I have acted since. When that case of necessity shall arise, however, should I be in public life, I shall concur in any alteration of that act, which such necessity may require. That such an occasion may come, I more than fear. I entertain something stronger than a doubt upon the possibility of maintaining the manufactures and industry of this country, upon such a system as the compromise act will leave us, when it shall have gone through its processes of reduction. All this, however, I leave to the future.

Having had occasion, Mr. President, to speak of Nullification and the Nullifiers, I beg leave to say, that I have not done so for any purpose of reproach. Certainly, sir, I see no possible connexion, myself, between their principles or opinions, and the support of this measure. They, however, must speak for themselves. They may have intrusted the bearing of their standard, for aught I know, to the hands of the honorable member from South Carolina; and I perceived last session, what I perceive now, that in his opinion there is a connexion between these projects of Government and the doctrines of Nullification. I can only say, sir, that it will be marvellous to me if that banner, though it be said to be tattered and torn, shall yet be lowered in obeisance, and laid at the footstool of Executive power. To the sustaining of that power the passage of this bill is of the utmost importance. The Administration will regard its success as being to them, what Cromwell said the battle of Worcester was to him—"a crowning mercy." Whether gentlemen who have distinguished themselves so much by their extreme jealousy of this Government, shall now find it consistent with their principles to give their aid in accomplishing this consummation, remains to be seen.

The next exposition of the honorable gentleman's sentiments and opinions is his letter of Nov. 3d.

This letter, sir, is a curiosity. As a paper, describing political movements, and exhibiting political opinions, it is without a parallel. Its phrase is altogether military. It reads like a despatch, or a bulletin from headquarters. It is full of attacks, assaults, and repulses. It recounts movements and counter movements; speaks of occupying one position, falling back upon another, and advancing to a third; it has positions to cover enemies, and positions to hold allies in check. Meantime, the celerity of all these operations reminds one of the rapidity of the military actions of the King of Prussia, in the seven years' war. Yesterday he was in the South, giving [illegible] he is in Saxony, or Silesia; [illegible] facing the hosts traversed the Electorate [illegible] Russian and the Swede on the Northern frontier. If you look for his place on the map, before you find it he has quitted it. He is always marching, flying, falling back, wheeling, attacking, defending, surprising, fighting every where, and fighting all the time. In one particular, however, the campaigns, described in this letter, differ from the manner in which those of the great Frederick were conducted. I think we nowhere read in the narrative of Frederick's achievements, of his taking a position to cover an enemy, or a position to hold an ally in check. These refinements, in the science of tactics and of war, are of more recent discovery.

Mr. President, public men must certainly be allowed to change their opinions, and their associations, whenever they see fit. No one doubts this. Men may have grown wiser, they may have attained to better and more correct views of great public subjects. It would be unfortunate, if there were any code which should oblige men, in public or private life, to adhere to opinions once entertained, in spite of experience and better knowledge, and against their own convictions of their erroneous character. Nevertheless, sir, it must be acknowledged, that what appears to be a sudden, as well as a great change, naturally produces a shock. I confess, for one, I was shocked, when the honorable gentleman, at the last session, espoused this bill of the Administration. And when I first read this letter of November, and, in the short space of a column and a half, ran through such a succession of political movements, all terminating in placing the honorable member in the ranks of our opponents, and entitling him to take his seat, as he has done, among them, if not at their head, I confess I felt still greater surprise. All this seemed a good deal too abrupt. Sudden movements of the affections, whether personal or political, are a little out of nature.

Several years ago, sir, some of the wits of England wrote a mock play, intended to ridicule the unnatural and false feeling, the *sentimentality*, of a certain German school of literature. In this play, two strangers are brought together at an inn. While they are warming themselves at the fire, and before their acquaintance is yet five minutes old, one springs up and exclaims to the other, "A sudden thought strikes me! Let us swear an eternal friendship!"

This affectionate offer was instantly accepted, and the friendship duly sworn, unchangeable and eternal! Now, sir, how long this eternal friendship lasted, or in what manner it ended, those who wish to know, may learn by referring to the play.

But it seems to me, sir, that the honorable member has carried his political sentimentality a good deal higher than the flight of the German school; for he appears to have fallen suddenly in love, not with strangers, but with opponents.

Here we all had been, sir, contending against the progress of Executive power, and more particularly, and most strenuously, against the projects and experiments of the Administration, upon the currency. The honorable member stood among us, not only as an associate, but as a leader. We thought we were making some headway. The People appeared to be coming to our support and our assistance. The country had been roused; every successive election weakening the strength of the adversary, and increasing our own. We were in this career of success carried strongly forward by the current of public opinion, and only needed to hear the cheering voice of the honorable member,

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!"

and we should have prostrated, forever, this anti-constitutional, anti-commercial, anti-republican, and anti-American policy of the Administration. But, instead of these encouraging and animating accents, behold! in the very crisis of our affairs, on the very eve of victory, the honorable member cries out—to the enemy—not to us, his allies—but to the enemy—"Holloa! A sudden thought strikes me! I abandon my allies! Now I think of it, they have always been my oppressors! I abandon them, and now let *you and me* swear an eternal friendship!"

Such a proposition, from such a quarter, sir, was not likely to be long withstood. The other party was a little coy, but, upon the whole, nothing loath. After proper hesitation, and a little decorous blushing, it owned the soft impeachment, admitted an equally-sudden sympathetic impulse on its own side; and, since few words are wanted where hearts are already known, the honorable gentleman takes his place among his new friends, amidst greetings and caresses, and is already enjoying the sweets of an eternal friendship.

In this letter, Mr. President, the writer says, in substance, that he saw, at the commencement of the last session, that affairs had reached the point, when he and his friends, according to the course they should take, would reap the full harvest of their long and arduous struggle, against the encroachments and abuses of the General Government, or lose the fruits of all their labors.

At that time, he says, State interposition (viz. Nullification) had overthrown the protecting tariff and the American system, and put a stop to Congressional usurpation; that he had previously been united with the National Republicans, and that their joint attacks had brought down the power of the Executive; but that, in joining such allies, he was not insensible to the embarrassment of his position; that, with them, victory itself was dangerous; and that therefore he had been waiting for events; that now, (that is to say, in September last,) the joint attacks of the allies had brought down Executive power; that the Administration had become divested of power and influence, and that it had become clear that the combined attacks of the allied forces would utterly overthrow and demolish it. All this he saw. But he saw, too, as he says, that in that case the victory would enure, not to him or his cause, but to his allies and their cause. I do not mean to say that he spoke of personal victories, or alluded to personal objects, at all. He spoke of his cause.

He proceeds to say, then, that never was there before, and never, probably, will there be again, so fair an opportunity for himself and his friends to carry out *their own principles and policy*, and to reap the fruits of their long and arduous struggle. These principles and this policy, sir, be it remembered, he represents, all along, as identified with the principles and policy of nullification.—And he makes use of this glorious opportunity, by refusing to join his late allies in any further attack on those in power, rallying anew the old State rights party to hold in check their old opponents, the National Republican party. This, he says, would enable him to prevent the complete ascendancy of his allies, and to compel the Southern division of the Administration party to occupy the ground of which he proposes to take possession, to wit, the ground of the old State-rights party. They will have, he says, no other alternative.

Mr. President, stripped of its military language, what is the amount of all this, but that, finding the Administration weak and likely to be overthrown, if the Opposition continued with undiminished force, he went over to it, to join it; to act, himself, upon nullification principles; and to compel the Southern members of the Administration to meet him on those principles?—in other words, to make a nullification Administration, and to take such part in it as should belong to him and his friends. He confesses, sir, that in thus abandoning his allies, and taking a position to cover those in power, he perceived a shock would be created, which would require some degree of resolution and firmness. In this he was right. A shock, sir, has been created; yet there he is.

This Administration, sir, is represented as succeeding to the last, by an inheritance of principle. It professes to tread in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor. It adopts, generally, the sentiments, principles, and opinions, of General Jackson—*Proclamation and all:* and yet, though he be the very prince of Nullifiers, and but lately regarded as the chiefest of sinners, it receives the honorable gentleman with the utmost complacency; to all appearance the delight is mutual; they [illegible] to make [illegible] strong. He is in the engine-house, to control the locomotive. His hand regulates the steam, to generate or retard speed, at his own discretion. And as to the occupants of the passenger-cars, sir, they are as happy a set of gentlemen as one might desire to see, of a summer's day. They feel that they are in progress; they hope they shall not be run off the track; and when they reach the end of their journey, they desire to be thankful!

The arduous struggle is now all over. Its richest fruits are all reaped; Nullification embraces the Sub-Treasuries, and oppression and usurpation will be heard of no more.

On the broad surface of the country, sir, there is a spot called "the Hermitage." In that residence is an occupant very well known, and not a little remarkable both in person and character. Suppose, sir, the occupant of the Hermitage were now to open that door, enter the Senate, walk forward, and look over the Chamber to the seats on the other side. Be not frightened, gentlemen, it is but fancy's sketch. Suppose he should thus come in among us, sir, and see into whose hands has fallen the chief support of that Administration, which was, in so great a degree, appointed by himself, and which he fondly relied on to maintain the principles of his own. If gentlemen were now to see his steady military step, his erect posture, his compressed lips, his firmly knitted brow, and his eye full of fire, I cannot help thinking, sir, they would all feel somewhat queer. There would be, I imagine, not a little awkward moving and shifting in their seats. They would expect soon to hear the roar of the lion, even if they did not feel his paw.

I proceed, sir, to the speech of the honorable member, delivered on the 15th of February last, in which he announces propositions, respecting the constitutional power of Congress, which, if they can be maintained, must necessarily give a new direction to our legislation, and would go far towards showing the necessity of the present bill.

The honorable member, sir, insists that Congress has no right to make general deposites of the public revenue in banks; and he denies, too, that it can authorize the reception of any thing but gold and silver in the payment of debts and dues to the Government.

These questions, sir, are questions of magnitude, certainly, and, since they have been raised, ought to be answered. They may be considered together. Allow me in the first place, however, to clear them from some extraneous matter. The honorable member puts the first question thus:—Have we the right to make deposites in the banks, in order to bestow confidence in them, with a view to enable them to resume specie payments? And, by way of illustration, asks the further question, Whether Government could constitutionally bestow on individuals, or a private association, the same advantages, in order to enable *them* to pay their debts? But this I take not to be the question. The true inquiry is, May not Congress authorize the public revenue, in the intervening time between its receipt and its expenditure, to be deposited in banks, for the general purpose of safe-keeping, in the same way as individuals deposite their own money? And if this mode of safe-keeping be attended with incidental advantages, of considerable importance to the community, is not that a reason which may properly govern the discretion of Congress in the case? To benefit the banks, or to benefit the community, is, in this case, not the main object; it is only the incident; and as to the case put for illustration, it would not be expected of Congress, certainly, to make deposites with individuals with a view, principally, of enabling such individuals to pay their debts: it might, nevertheless, be very competent to Congress, in some cases, and a very proper exercise of its power, to deposite money, even with individuals, in such manner as that it might be advantageous to the depository. This incidental or consequential advantage results, often, from the nature of the transaction, and is inseparable from it. It may always be enjoyed, more or less, by any one, who holds public money for disbursement. In order to the necessary exercise of any of its powers, Government doubtless may make contracts with banks or other corporations as well as with individuals. If it has occasion to buy bills of exchange, it may buy them of banks. If it has stock or Treasury notes to sell, it may sell to banks, as the Secretary has lately proposed. It may employ banks, therefore, at its discretion, for the keeping of the public moneys, as those moneys must be kept somewhere. It can no more need a specific grant of power in the Constitution for such a purpose, than one merchant, becoming agent for another to receive and pay out money would need a particular clause in his authority, enabling him to use banks for these purposes as other persons use them. No question has ever been raised in this Government about the power of Congress to authorize such deposites. Mr. Madison, in opposing the first bank charter in 1791, argued, strenuously, that a Bank of the United States was not necessary to Government as a depository of the public moneys, because, he insisted, its use could be supplied by other banks.—This sufficiently shows his opinion. And in 1800, Congress made it the duty of the collectors of customs to deposite bonds for duties in the bank and its branches for collection.

When the charter of the first bank expired, in 1811, almost every gentleman who opposed its renewal contended that it was not necessary for the purpose of holding deposites of revenue, because State banks could answer all such purposes equally well. A strong and prevailing tone of argument runs through all the speeches on that occasion, tending to this conclusion, viz. that Government may derive from State banks all the benefit which a Bank of the United States could render. In 1816, when the charter of the last bank was granted, it contained, as originally presented, no provision for making the public deposites in the bank. The bill was probably drawn, in this particular, from the model of the first charter, in which no such clause was contained, without adverting to the law of 1800; but a section was introduced, on my motion, making it the duty of collectors to deposite the public moneys in the bank and its branches. It was this section of the law which some of us thought was violated by the removal of the deposites. The main object of the deposite bill of 1836, as we know, was to regulate deposites of the public money with the State banks; so that, from the commencement of the Government to the present time, nobody has thought of making any question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such arrangements.

The gentleman's other proposition, and which he lays down with still more confidence and emphasis, is, that Congress cannot, constitutionally, authorize the receipt of bank notes, though they be notes of specie-paying banks, in payment of debts to Government; because, he says, that would make them money; and if we make them money, then we are bound to control and regulate that money. Most certainly, sir, I agree with the honorable member, that when bank notes become money, we are bound to control and regulate them. I thank him for this admission; since it goes a great way to support that proposition, for which I have been contending. That bank notes have become money in fact, that they answer the uses of money, that, in many respects, the law treats them as money, is certain. Why, then, are we not already bound to control and regulate them? The gentleman will say, because we have not, ourselves, made them money. But is that any answer? If they have become money in fact, they require the same regulation, and we have the same authority to bestow it, as if they had acquired that character by any acts of our own, because our power is general, it is to take care of the money of the country, and to regulate all the great concerns of commerce.

But let us see how this opinion of the honorable member stands upon the authorities in our own history.

When the first bank was established, the right of Congress to create such a corporation was, as we all know, very much disputed. Large ma- [illegible] to me, about to rush madly from [illegible] spheres. We are to relinquish the [illegible] of our own incumbent duties; to [illegible] exercise of essential powers, confided [illegible] stitution to our hands, for the good of [illegible] This was my opinion in September—[illegible] opinion now. What we propose to do, [illegible] we omit to do, are, in my judgment, [illegible] make a fearful, perhaps a fatal, [illegible] unity of commerce between these States [illegible] as to embarrass and harrass the employments [illegible] People, and to prolong existing evils.

Sir, whatever we may think of it now, [illegible] stitution had its immediate origin in the [illegible] of the necessity for this uniformity or [illegible] commercial regulations.

The whole history of the country, of [illegible] and every month, from the close of the [illegible] Revolution to 1789, proves this. One [illegible] other interests it was made to extend, [illegible] ever other blessings it now does, or [illegible] may, confer on the millions of free citizens [illegible] do or shall live under its protections; [illegible] in time to come, it should raise a [illegible] power and grandeur, whose apex [illegible] down on the loftiest political structures [illegible] nations and other ages, it will yet be [illegible] was itself the child of pressing [illegible] cessity. Unity and identity of commercial [illegible] all the States was its seminal principle. [illegible] been found absolutely impossible to [illegible] foster enterprise in trade, under the [illegible] discordant and jarring State regulations [illegible] country was losing all the advantages of [illegible] sition. The Revolution itself was [illegible] regarded as a doubtful blessing. The [illegible] fore us was a barren waste. No American [illegible] vass whitened its bosom—no keels of commerce [illegible] its waters. The journals of the Congress [illegible] Confederation show the most constant, [illegible] unwearied, but always unsuccessful, [illegible] States and the People, to renovate the [illegible] infuse into that Confederation at once [illegible] union and a spirit of activity, by which [illegible] Congress the power over trade. By [illegible] the perception of its indispensable [illegible] nothing but their consciousness of [illegible] its want, were the States and the People [illegible] and brought by slow degrees, to invest [illegible] in a permanent and competent Government [illegible] of commerce.

Sir, hearken to the fervent language [illegible] Congress, in July, 1785, in a letter [illegible] the States, prepared by Mr. Monroe, [illegible] and other great names, now transferred [illegible] lists of living men, to the records [illegible] down the fame of the distinguished [illegible] proposition before them, the great [illegible] which they so solicitously endeavored [illegible] attention of the States, was this, viz. [illegible] United States, in Congress assembled, [illegible] have the sole and exclusive right of [illegible] trade of the States, as well with foreign [illegible] with each other." This, they say, [illegible] the States by every consideration of [illegible] as of federal policy; and they beseech [illegible] gree to it, if they wish to promote the [illegible] the Union, and to connect it by the [illegible] of interest and affection.

In the same spirit, and for the same [illegible] that most important resolution which [illegible] in the House of Delegates of Virginia [illegible] day of the following January. Such [illegible] resolution entire.

Resolved, That Edmund Randolph, [illegible] be appointed commissioners, who, or [illegible] whom, shall meet such commissioners [illegible] appointed by the other States in the [illegible] time and place to be agreed on, to take [illegible] sideration the trade of the United States; [illegible] amine the relative situations and trade of [illegible] States; to consider how far a uniform [illegible] their commercial regulations may be [illegible] their common interest and their permanent [illegible] mony, and to report to the several States [illegible] act relative to this great object, as, when [illegible] mously ratified by them, will enable the [illegible] States, in Congress assembled, effectually [illegible] vide for the same: that the said commissioners [illegible] shall immediately transmit to the several [illegible] copies of the preceding resolution, with a [illegible] letter requesting their concurrence therein, [illegible] proposing a time and place for the meeting [illegible] said."

Here, sir, let us pause. Let us [illegible] waters of this original fountain. Let us [illegible] plate this, the first step, in that series of [illegible] ings, so full of great events to us and [illegible] Notwithstanding the embarrassment and [illegible] of the country, the recommendation of [illegible] Congress had not been complied with, [illegible] attempt to bring the State Legislatures [illegible] harmony of action, or any pursuit of [illegible] object, had signally and disastrously failed, [illegible] exigency of the case called for a new [illegible] for a more direct and powerful attempt, [illegible] the good sense and patriotism of the country [illegible] action upon the crisis. A solemn assembly [illegible] therefore proposed—a general convention [illegible] gates from all the States. And now, [illegible] was the exigency? What was this crisis [illegible] at the resolution itself; there is not a [illegible] but trade. Commerce! commerce! [illegible] ginning and end of it. The subject [illegible] sidered and examined was "the relative [illegible] of the trade of the States;" and the object [illegible] attained was the "establishment of a [illegible] tem in their commercial regulations, [illegible] to their common interest and their permanent [illegible] money." This is all. And, sir, by this [illegible] of this ever-memorable resolution, the [illegible] Delegates of Virginia, on the 21st day of [illegible] 1786, performed the first act in the [illegible] measures which resulted in that Convention [illegible] der the authority of which you now sit in [illegible] chair, and I have now the honor of addressing [illegible] members of this body.

Mr. President, I am a Northern man [illegible] attached to one of the States of the North [illegible] ties of birth and parentage, education, [illegible] associations of early life; and by sincere [illegible] for proofs of public confidence early bestowed [illegible] am bound to another Northern State by [illegible] by long residence, by all the cords of [illegible] domestic life, and by an attachment [illegible] springing from her manifestation of [illegible] and favor, which grapple me to her with [illegible] steel. And yet, sir, with the same [illegible] respect, the same deep gratitude, the same [illegible] ence, and hearty good-will, with which [illegible] pay a similar tribute to either of these [illegible] I here acknowledge the Commonwealth [illegible] ginia to be entitled to the honor of [illegible] the work of establishing this Constitution; [illegible] honor is hers; let her enjoy it; let her [illegible] it proudly; there is not a brighter jewel [illegible] tiara that adorns her brow. Let this [illegible] stand, illustrating her records, and [illegible] name through all time!

The meeting, sir, proposed by the [illegible] was holden. It took place, as all [illegible] Annapolis, in May of the same year, but [illegible] thinly attended, and its members, very [illegible] dopted measures to bring about a fuller [illegible] general convention. Their letter to the [illegible] this occasion is full of instruction. It shows [illegible] sense of the unfortunate condition of the [illegible] In their meditations on the subject, they [illegible] extent to which the commercial power [illegible] necessarily extend. The sagacity of Washington [illegible] had led her, in agreeing to the original proposition [illegible] of Virginia, to enlarge the object of the [illegible] ment of commissioners, so as to embrace [illegible] commercial regulations, *but other important matters*. This suggestion the commissioners [illegible] because they thought, as they inform us, [illegible] the power of regulating trade is of such [illegible] hensive extent, and will enter so far [illegible] general system of the Federal Government, [illegible] to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions [illegible] doubts concerning its precise nature and [illegible] might require a correspondent adjustment [illegible] parts of the Federal system." Here you [illegible] that other powers, such as are now in the [illegible] tution, were expected to branch out of the [illegible] sary commercial power; and, therefore, the [illegible] of the commissioners concludes with recommending a general convention "to take into consideration the *whole situation of the United States*, to devise such further provisions as should [illegible] necessary to render the Constitution of the [illegible]

...t adequate to the exigencies of the

...ult of that convention was the present
...on. And yet, in the midst of all this
...ght, respecting its original objects and
...and with all the adequate powers which
...we abandon the commerce of the coun-
...try its interests, we turn ourselves away
...most crying necessities. Sir, it will be a
...ined in deep and dark lines upon our an-
...ll be a truth, which in all time can never
...or evaded, that if this Constitution shall
...and hereafter, be so administered as to
...a uniform system in all matters of trade;
...not protect and regulate the commerce
...untry, in all its great interests, in its fo-
...reourse, in its domestic intercourse, in
...tion, in its currency, in every thing which
...ngs to the whole idea of commerce, either
...an agent, or an instrument, then that
...ion will have failed, utterly failed to ac-
...the precise, distinct, original object, in
...had its being.
...ters of trade, we were no longer to be
...s, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, or Massa-
...een. We were to have but one commerce,
...he commerce of the United States. There
...to be separate flags, waving over separate
...al systems. There was to be one flag,
...TATES UNUM; and toward that was to be
...of united interests and affections, which
...es had so earnestly invoked.
...resident, this unity of commercial regula-
...e my opinion, indispensable to the safe-
...union of the States themselves. In peace
...rongest tie. I care not, sir, on what side,
...ch of its branches, it may be attacked.
...ccessful attack upon it, made any where,
...the whole, and renders the next assault
...e more dangerous. Any denial of its
...er is an attack upon it. We attack it,
...ely attack it, whenever we say we will
...ese the powers which it enjoins. If the
...d yielded to the pretensions of respectable
...on the subject of steam navigation, and
...story proceedings of other States; if re-
...excuse, and disavowal of power had
...rilling sentiments then, in what condition,
...oment, let me ask, would the steam navi-
...f the country be found? To us, sir, to us,
...rmen, to us, who feel so much admira-
...his genius, and so much gratitude for his
...Fulton would have lived almost in vain.
...nts and State exclusions would have cov-
...all our waters.
...is in the nature of such things, that the
...ition, or the first departure from true prin-
...ws more important violations or depar-
...rit; and the first surrender of just authori-
...followed by others more to be deplored.
...erce be a unit, to break it in one part, is
...its ultimate dismemberment in all. If
...made a first chasm, though it be small,
...that the whole wild ocean will pour in,
...ay then throw up embankments in vain.
...spirit of union is particularly liable to
...and seduction, in moments of peace and
...t. In war, this spirit is strengthened by
...common danger, and by a thousand re-
...s of ancient efforts and ancient glory in
...cause. In the calms of a long peace,
...bsence of all apparent causes of alarm,
...gain an ascendency over things remote.
...erests and feelings overshadow national
...ts. Our attention, our regard, and our at-
...are every moment solicited to what touch-
...est, and we feel less and less the attraction
...nt orb. Such tendencies, we are bound by
...otism, and by our love of union, to resist.
...ir duty; and the moment, in my judgment,
...ed when that duty is summoned to action.
...r, every day, sentiments and arguments,
...ould become a meeting of envoys, employ-
...parate Governments, more than they be-
...common Legislature of a united country.
...appeals are made to local interests, to
...ical distinctions, and to the policy and the
...particular States. It would sometimes ap-
...it was, or as if it were, a settled purpose
...ce the People that our Union is nothing
...ble of different and discordant interests,
...ust, ere long, be all returned to their origi-
...of separate existence; as if, therefore, it
...great value while it should last, and was
...to last long. The process of disintegra-
...on, by urging the fact of different interests,
...not the end obvious, to which all this
...Who does not see that, if convictions
...and take possession of the public mind,
...n can hereafter be nothing, while it re-
...ut a connexion without harmony; a bond
...affection; a theatre for the angry contests
...feelings, local objects, and local jealous-
...en while it continues to exist, in name, it
...these means, become nothing but the mere
...united Government. My children, and
...ren of those who sit around me, may meet,
...in this Chamber, in the next generation;
...ndencies, now but too obvious, be not
...they will meet as strangers and aliens.
...I feel no sense of common interest or com-
...ntry: they will cherish no common ob-
...triotic love. If the same Saxon language
...from their lips, it may be the chief proof
...belong to the same nation. Its vital prin-
...austed and gone, its power of doing good
...ed, now productive only of strife and con-
...and no longer sustained by a sense of com-
...rest, the Union itself must ultimately fall,
...ed and unlamented.
...onorable member from Carolina himself,
...y indulges in charges of usurpation and
...n against the Government of his country.
...denounces its important measures, in the
...in which our Revolutionary fathers spoke
...ppressions of the mother country. Not
...gainst Executive usurpation, either real
...ed, does he utter these sentiments, but
...ws of Congress, laws passed by large ma-
...laws sanctioned, for a course of years, by
...ple. These laws he proclaims every hour,
...a series of acts of oppression. He speaks
...as if it were an admitted fact, that such
...true character. This is the language
...e utters, these the sentiments he expresses,
...ng generation around him. Are they sen-
...and language which are likely to inspire our
...with the love of union, to enlarge their
...n, or to teach them, and to make them
...t their destiny has made them common
...of one great and glorious republic? A
...object, in his late political movements,
...eman himself tells us, was to *unite the*
...outh; and against whom, or against what,
...wish to unite the entire South? Is not
...very essence of local feeling and local re-
...s it not the acknowledgment of a wish
...et, to create political strength, by uniting
...opinions geographically? While the gen-
...ious wishes to unite the entire South, I
...know, sir, if he expects me to turn toward
...star, and, acting on the same principle,
...ery of Rally! to the whole North? Heaven
...To the day of my death, neither he nor
...all hear such a cry from me.
...the honorable member declares that he
...march off, under the banner of State
...March off from whom? March off from
...We have been contending for great prin-
...We have been struggling to maintain the
...nd to restore the prosperity of the coun-
...have made these struggles here, in the
...councils, with the old flag, the true A-
...flag, the Eagle, and the Stars and Stripes,
...ver the Chamber in which we sit. He
...us, however, that he marches off under
...rights banner!
...go. I remain. I am, where I ever have
...d ever mean to be. Here, standing on
...orm of the general Constitution—a plat-
...nd enough, and firm enough, to uphold
...erest of the whole country—I shall still
...Intrusted with some part in the ad-
...on of that Constitution, I intend to act
...t, and in the spirit of those who framed it.
...I would act as if our fathers who formed
...and who bequeathed it to us, were look
...us—as if I could see their venerable
...ending down to behold us, from the abodes
...I would act, too, sir, as if that long line
...ny were also viewing us, whose eye is
...to scrutinize our conduct.
...ng thus, as in the full gaze of our ances-
...our posterity, having received this in-
...from the former, to be transmitted to
...and feeling, that if I am born for any

good in my political connexions, a fear for the good of the whole country, no local policy, no local feeling, no temporary impulse, shall induce me to yield my foothold on the Constitution and the Union. I move off, under no banner, not known to the whole American People, and to their Constitution and laws. No, sir, these walls, these columns

"By
From their firm base as soon as I."

I came into public life, sir, in the service of the United States. On that broad altar, my earliest, and all my public vows, have been made. I propose to serve no other master. So far as depends on any agency of mine, they shall continue united States; united in interest and in affection; united in every thing in regard to which the Constitution has decreed their union; united in war, for the common defence, the common renown, and the common glory; and united, compacted, knit firmly together in peace, for the common prosperity and happiness of ourselves and our children.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1838.

The Laying of the Corner Stone of the United States' Arsenal.—This interesting ceremony is to take place on Thursday next. We have been favored with the following order of arrangements:—

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully recommend to their fellow citizens the following as the arrangements of the Day:—The Procession will form on Gillespie street, (the right resting on Mumford street,) under the command of Gen. Henry W. Ayer, Marshal of the Day, and move precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Cumberland Troop.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
The Rev. the Clergy.
Governor of the State and Suite.
Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
High Sheriff of Cumberland County.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Teachers and Students of the Donaldson Academy.
Citizens of the Town.
Strangers.
Officers and Constructors of the U. States' Arsenal.
Masonic Fraternity.

Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

DILLON JORDAN,
THOMAS SANDFORD, } *Committee.*
D. G. MAC RAE,

Wednesday, April 18, 1838.

The Citizens propose to entertain Gov. Dudley, in the evening, at the Lafayette Hotel.

There never was a period which called more loudly on the Whigs of North Carolina for active exertion than the present. A party is in power, evidently against the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, who have been warring against the best interests, and long established institutions of the country, until they have in a measure destroyed the usefulness of those institutions, and carried down with them, the value of nearly all the staple productions of the country. The State of N. Carolina, for instance, chartered Banks, as it had a right to do, for the convenience of its people. The Administration, whilst it dares not openly deny the right of the State, has been working insidiously for years, to cripple those Banks, with a view, as many believe, so to impair their usefulness and consequent popularity, as finally to produce their overthrow. It never was intended that the General Government should exercise such an influence over any of the legitimate institutions of the States;—else why did the Constitution provide, that all powers not expressly granted to the U. States, were reserved to the States? If, therefore, it is one of the powers of the States to charter Banks, which no one will deny, it is a gross violation of that power for the General Government to interfere at all against State Banks. It is an attack on the rights of the States, which should be resisted to the utmost. It is immaterial whether the attack is made by way of a law, or by the more insidious attempt to carry public opinion by means of Executive influence and recommendations. Come in what shape it may, it should be resisted at the outset.

Now the Administration has, by its specie-circular, its hard-money humbug, and other means, brought the Banks to their present condition, deprived them of the power to extend their usual accommodations, and obliged them to contract their circulation; whereby money has been made scarce, and produce reduced to half its usual value. Let our Cotton growing friends inquire whether the product of their labor would now be at 7 and 8 cents, but for the war on the Banks? Let our own immediate neighbors answer whether their timber would lie on their hands to rot, their lumber scarce pay the price of carrying to market, their tar and turpentine be a mere drug, if it had not been for the effort to put down the Banks, and put up a hard money system? When it was first attempted to cram that system down the throats of the people, the country was in a high state of prosperity. Now—but every man *feels* what is its condition now. In almost every section of the country, this suicidal policy has driven thousands from the ranks of the Administration, and produced a revolution in the public sentiment, unparalleled. The faithless servants who have joined in this crusade, have been discarded. Will N. Carolina be behind her sisters in rebuking the spirit of interference which has brought distress upon her in common with the rest of the States? The glorious work was begun in August last, by the election of 8 out of 13 Representatives to Congress. It can be consummated in August *next*, by the choice of a like proportion of Whigs for the Legislature, and of our Whig Governor.

Let no man falter in his determination to put down a party which would destroy the institutions and the rights of the States. Let full Whig tickets be brought out in all the counties. Even if the contest be hopeless, as it may be in some of the counties, let the battle be fought. It will at least pave the way for future success. No man should be unwilling even to be beaten in such a cause; and none therefore should decline the call of his neighbors to be a candidate. Let us be animated by the example of New York, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c., where the contest appeared to be hopeless, and yet a glorious triumph rewarded their faithful exertions.

From England.—The ship Montreal, at New York, brings London dates to March 9th. Cotton had fallen from ⅛ to ¼d. The arrivals had amounted to 100,000 bales in a week. No political news of importance.

Mr. Calhoun.—The following extract is from the celebrated letter, as it is called, of Mr. Calhoun, written last Fall, after the Extra Session of Congress, is the following passage:—

"Of all the interests of the community, the banking is by far the most influential and formidable—the most active and the most concentrated and pervading; of all the points within the immense circle of this interest, there is none in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and tenacious than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of a vast amount of their profits, and of a still larger portion of their respectability and influence. To touch their interest on this tender point is to combine all in one united and zealous opposition with some exceptions in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers acts injuriously to banking, as well as to the commercial and other greater interests of the section. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I have been acting for some years against entire power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the banks as essential to the union of the States themselves, was to assume heavy responsibility under the most favorable circumstances; but to back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, I have no reason to confide, and over whom I have no control, is to double that responsibility. This responsibility I have voluntarily assumed."

This extract affords one of the most remarkable instances of the effect of prejudice upon the public mind, that has ever come under our observation. The course of Mr. Calhoun at the extra session, had not prepared the public for a denunciation of the *Administration party*, as one "in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism he had no reason to confide." On the contrary, he was supposed to have united himself permanently to that party, and to have become embittered against the Whig party, his late associates. It was under the influence of these impressions—this prejudice—that this remarkable sentence was read, and it was universally construed as conveying a reproach to the Whig party. All the newspapers so understood it, and commented accordingly. Every individual whom we have ever heard speak of it, so construed it. Mr. Clay's speech against Mr. Calhoun, may be said to have been founded mainly upon that construction.

And yet nothing is more clear, than that the allusion is to the Administration party, as the one "in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism he had no reason to confide." If the reader has any doubt, let him examine the sentence, and he cannot fail to perceive, that Mr. Calhoun speaks of backing the Administration in its opposition to the union of the government and the banks.

We are not among the admirers of Mr. Calhoun's late course, and do not pretend to sustain his character for consistency; but it is sheer justice only, to set the public mind right upon this point;—which has not been attempted, so far as we have seen, by any press.

In addition, we may remark, that it has recently come to our knowledge, that Mr. C. does not hesitate to express contempt for the Administration. Can it be, that he is to be considered as friendly to it only on the single question of the Sub-Treasury? The signs certainly indicate as much.

The Elections.—In the City of N. York, after one of the most excited contests that ever took place in this country, the Whigs have elected their Mayor, by a majority of about 400 out of 39,450 votes,—the largest number, by 4000, ever polled in the city. The office holders are charged with bringing great numbers of foreigners into the city, inducing many of them to vote in several different wards, and with spending money like water, to carry the day. But all would not do. The people were tired of experiments, and the Whigs triumphed.

The Boards of Aldermen and Assistants are yet doubtful. We may learn to-day by Express in time for a postscript.

Brooklyn.—The Whigs have gained this city from the Vans, by 2 to 300 majority.

New Jersey.—In the local elections of N. Jersey, the Whigs have carried every thing before them.

Connecticut.—According to a Van Buren Connecticut paper, the number of votes was greater, by thousands, at the late election, than ever before, (and not smaller, as stated by the Raleigh Standard.) The Whigs elected 20 out of 21 Senators, and 148 against 49 Representatives. For Governor, Ellsworth has a clear majority of 4300 over both the other candidates—showing a Whig gain of 9,574.

Baltimore.—The election to supply the vacancy in Congress created by the death of Mr. McKim, will take place on the 25th inst. The Whig candidate is John P. Kennedy, and there is every prospect of his election.

The Augusta Convention.—We have received the Report of Gen. Hayne, Chairman of the Committee of 21, which accompanied the resolutions published in our last; and a brief sketch of the able speech of Col. Memminger, in their support, both of which we intend hereafter to insert. Regarding the object of the Convention as truly a vital one to the Southern States, we shall lose no opportunity of bringing it properly before our readers, in the hope that North Carolina will feel that concern in it, which, from her unity of interest with the rest of the South, and the advancement of her own prosperity, she is bound to do. That effect has already been produced, to some extent. We have been highly gratified to receive, personally and by letter, numerous assurances of the satisfaction derived by our readers from the account of the proceedings, published in our last. Abroad, even at the North, they seem to have been received either with decided approbation, or at least without objection.

It does appear to us so palpable, that the South never can be truly prosperous until she manages her own business, without the aid of expensive agencies at the North, that we presume none will doubt or question it. On the single article of cotton, an immense sum is annually lost to us by the double expense of shipping first to New York and thence to Liverpool. It is perhaps not too much to say, that on the cotton thus shipped from Wilmington, there is a loss, in freight, commissions, and other charges, of five dollars on every bale, which is suffered, of course, by the planter; for, to just such an extent as these charges are diminished, will the purchaser here give a higher price. It is the same in respect to all the tobacco, seed, turpentine, and every other article, that goes to foreign ports through New York.

As the agitation of the subject by Conventions, and by newspapers, is calculated to rouse the public mind to a reform of this evil, it is highly desirable that it should be brought constantly into notice.

U. S. Bank Stock has fallen in New York as low as 108½ to 109.

...that the Bank Convention, which met last Nov. in New York, having been unable then to fix a day for resuming specie payments, adjourned to meet again on the 11th inst.—On that day, 148 Delegates appeared, from 18 States, as follows:—

Maine,	1	Pennsylvania,	2
Vermont,	6	Maryland,	6
N. Hampsire,	1	Dis. of Columbia,	2
Massachusetts,	24	Virginia,	4
Rhode Island,	9	North Carolina,	1
Connecticut,	24	Indiana,	1
New York,	40	Mississippi,	2
New Jersey,	14	Illinois,	2
Delaware,	3	Missouri,	1

[The member from N. C. is Judge Cameron, President of the Bank of the State.]

A committee of one member from each State was raised, who decided, 13 to 5, that it is expedient to appoint a day for a general resumption. The Convention had not acted on this resolution, at the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Banks were not represented, having determined not to resume, at present. We think this a very fortunate circumstance, for the great anxiety to thwart *old Nick*, and his monster, will, we doubt not, induce the Administration to sustain the Banks which do resume, and that is all that is wanting to make their resumption successful. It has already stirred up Gov. Marcy to recommend to the Legislature of New York to lend the faith of the State to the Banks, to the amount of 6 or 8 millions.

So that good may yet come of evil.

Specie payments.—A very able letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams, on the subject of the proposed resumption by the Banks of New York, on the 10th May, has appeared in the Northern papers. We regret that the pre-occupation of our columns prevents its insertion this week. It argues against present resumption, on the ground that the South-western Banks are not prepared for it, and that to be effectual it must be general.

Mr. Biddle having quoted a sentence from a late speech of Judge Strange, in the Senate, the latter has published a letter in reply, occupying 5½ close columns of the Globe.

The Indian War.—The report of the capture of 600 Indians by Gen. Jessup, is confirmed. There were 150 warriors, 350 women and children, and 150 negroes, of whom 40 were capable of bearing arms.—They were encamped within a mile of Gen. Jessup's camp, under the agreement that the General should endeavor to prevail on the President to permit them to remain in the Territory. Whilst so situated, the intercourse between the belligerants was so friendly that many of the officers attended a ball at the Indian camp. Suddenly, Gen. Jessup had the camp surrounded, and the whole made prisoners.

This renewed instance of bad faith may be bolstered up on the ground that the Indians themselves disregard treaty stipulations; and that it was dictated by considerations of humanity. But we do not admit the force of the reasons. The American army should not put itself on a footing with savages; and treachery to them will surely be retaliated by them on the first opportunity. Is it supposed that they will be less dangerous foes when congregated on the Western frontier, with all the embittered feelings produced by such treatment, than they now are? Such is not our opinion. We have never approved the policy of concentrating all the tribes on the Western shore of the Mississippi; but to place them there by such means, seems to us little better than madness.

As a commentary upon the bad faith of Gen. Jessup, we notice that a detachment of the army discovered a party of Indians, and sent a flag of truce to them. The Indians fired on the bearer. They could not trust those who keep no faith.

Gen. Jessup recalled!—By a late order from Washington, Gen. Jessup is directed to turn over the command of the Florida army to Col. Z. Taylor, (who is promoted to Brigadier General by brevet,) and to repair himself to Washington, to resume the duties of Quartermaster General.

Gen. Scott is assigned to the command of the troops in the Cherokee nation.

Indian Murders.—A family named Purify were murdered by Indians on the 1st inst. within 20 miles of Tallahassee. The dwelling was burned, with two white children in it; two negro women were killed, and Mrs. Purify was shot, but escaped to the woods. It is thought she cannot survive. Two Irishmen were killed on Micanopy pond. And Indian signs seen at numerous other places.

White men's Murders.—Two men were killed, and two wounded, at Claysville, Ala. on the 3d inst. by a volly fired by four men concealed in a house in the suburbs.

At Montgomery, Ala. a street fight took place on the 28th ult. between four men, of whom two were killed, one dreadfully wounded, and one escaped unhurt.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, a man and a boy aged 17, met with double barrelled guns; the man was killed, and *his* gun killed a negro girl who was passing.

A man was shot down from the side of his wife in another part of Arkansas on the 4th ult.

At Mills's Point, Ken., on the 28th ult., Dr. Ferguson killed Mr. Rivers, a lawyer; whereupon, Rivers' brother killed Ferguson.

At Knoxville, Illinois, Mr. Dalton was shot down in the streets.

We wind up the list with the following extract from a late Mobile paper, respectfully suggesting whether Jessup might not be sent South and West to suppress these worse than Indian murders:—

Mobile, March 28, 1838.

We have rowdy times here. On the 25th a young man was killed under a trifling pretext. A friend, on his behalf, offered a reward of $100 for the perpetrator, (Robinson,) and stated that the Mayor refused to send an officer to the ship Elizabeth Frith for him, alleging that the elections required the presence of the constables. On the 26th, a fight took place at the Mansion House Hotel, and some blood was spilled. Yesterday, a man was found dead in the street, with some slight marks of violence. Yet I can discover no attempt on the part of the police to apprehend the guilty, or enforce the laws even that do exist.

We find it stated in the late Charleston papers, that our enterprising fellow citizen, Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq., has just performed a voyage direct from Charleston to Macon, Geo., in his fine steamer Cotton Plant, with a full load of goods for Merchants of Macon.

...in the District of Columbia, has passed the Senate, 24 votes to 7, (Mr. Clevier.) Its penalties are fine and imprisonment, against all concerned, in a challenge or duel.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, has also passed the Senate. It provides that lands which have been ten years in the market may be entered at 75 cents.

The committee of inquiry into the charge of corruption against Mr. Ruggles, has reported, unanimously, that there is no satisfactory evidence to sustain the charge.

Mr. Hamer's resolution relative to the Banks, has not been pressed—the party having refused him leave to present it.

Principles of Loco Focoism.—Thos. J. Randolph, a leader of the Loco Foco branch of the Administration party, and a member of the Virginia Legislature, being called on to say whether, if re-elected, he would vote for Wm. C. Rives, (Conservative,) as Senator in Congress, next winter, replied, "that if the people of Albemarle should instruct him to do so, he would vote for the *Devil* himself for Senator."

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Whigs have carried every thing in New York—The Mayor by 551 majority, and 9 Whigs to 8 Vans in each branch of the Councils. This secures the city. The Whigs of the city are in the highest spirits.

Arrivals from England to the 16th March, state that the arrivals of Cotton had been so great at Liverpool, that there was a total suspension in the market, the rate of the depression not having been fully ascertained. To use a familiar expression here, "the bottom of the Cotton market had fallen out."

MARRIED,

In Trinity Church, Columbus, in the evening of the 3d inst. by the Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, of Macon, the Rev. WM. D. CAIRNS, Rector of the Church, to Mrs. LUCY ELIZABETH DILLINGHAM.

In Richmond county, on the evening of the 12th inst., Mr. WILEY WALL to Miss MARTHA W. ELLERBE.

DIED,

In Randolph County, on Friday, the 7th instant, Mr. WILLIAM CARR, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. at Mont Calm, in the vicinity of Wadesborough, N. C., Mrs. ROSANNA A. TROY, aged sixty years. In recording the departure of this lady, it is proper to state, that her family has been deprived of a sincere and affectionate relative, and the church of a zealous and faithful member.

Possessed of a mind of superior powers, she took pleasure in acquiring general information, but gave a decided preference to the cultivation of religious knowledge. Mrs. Troy was distinguished for order and regularity, in all her concerns. It is consoling to her bereaved relatives and friends to be assured, that the religious principles which served as a lamp to her feet, and a light to her path during the period of health, did not forsake her in the hour of sickness and death. Sensible of her entire dependence on the merits of her Redeemer, for the hope of salvation, she anxiously availed herself of the gracious aid afforded through His word and ordinances. Directed and supported from such a source, she humbly resigned her spirit, into the hands of him who gave it.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 14th, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats, Nelson, Messenger and Commerce, in tow, with sundry Goods for merchants in this place, and for J. Gove, J. Ewing, J. & W. Murphy, Lehnan & Co. Dr. Poe, J. Gibson, Lexington Manufacturing Company, J. W. Lindsay, H. Ledford, E. & W. McCallum, J. Cowles, J. McIver, M. D. Smith, E. & W. Smith, N. M. Clyne, G. & Webb, Gilmer & Wharton, T. Byrd, Rose, McAdoo & Scott, McAdoo & Scott, Williams & Fergus, T. Shultz, M. H. Blackwood, Oliver & Ewing, F. Frieze, H. Cornegan, J. Hinshaw, J. & R. Sloan, J. Beckwith, H. A. London, R. Marsh, E. W. & S. H. Christian, T. F. Davis, Judge Badger, A. & D. Marsh, R. Smith, Hunt & Gwynn, R Tucker, Womack & Dismukes, Roberts & Johnson, C. A. Mebane, Miller & Bingham, and others of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 18.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 75
Corn,	80	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5¼ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Members of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are requested to assemble at their Lodge Room on Thursday Afternoon at 3 o'clock, preparatory to joining in the Celebration of Laying the Corner Stone of the United States' Arsenal, near this place.

By order of the Worshipful Master.
April 18, 1838. 89-1w.

Cumberland Troop.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court House, on Thursday next, the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform.

By order, ISHAM BLAKE, *O. S.*
April 18.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers,
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
3 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
April 17, 1838. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Two Mules

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Sunday last. A reasonable compensation will be paid for their delivery.

C. P. MALLETT.
April 16, 1838. 89tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, in Jones County, on the Plantation of Mr. JOHN P. DAVES, deceased, about six or seven miles from Trenton,

Seventy or Eighty SLAVES.

This is the most valuable family of Negroes in the State—Amongst them are about 30 or 35 young negro men, and nearly all the others are young and likely women, boys and girls. Also, a large and valuable stock of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c. Amongst the Horses are a young, large and well-bred Stallion, six blood Mares, and three Colts. Also, all the Implements of Husbandry on the Plantation, together with all the perishable goods and effects, including Corn, Fodder, Pork, &c. &c.

This Sale will be made on a credit of *Nine Months*, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the purchasers giving bond with two securities to be approved by me.

☞ This Sale will commence on the 29th day of May, 1838, and continue from day to day until every thing is sold.

At the same time and place, I will sell at Auction, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the

LANDS AND PLANTATION

Of John P. Daves, deceased, in Jones County, adjoining James W. Howard and Joseph Whitley and others, containing 1600 acres, or thereabouts, more or less. This is one of the handsomest Farms in North Carolina: It is in good order and well improved. Any persons wishing to see the land may do so by applying to Thomas Lee, on the premises.

There is a crop in the ground, and the Subscriber reserves the right of determining at and before the Sale whether he will rent the fields in cultivation, or sell the crop with the Lands. Due notice will be given of his conclusion on this point before the Land is put up.

Notice is further given, that on the first day of June, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John P. Daves, deceased, in the Town of Newbern, I shall sell at Auction, on a credit of nine months, with interest from 1st June, 1838, twelve very valuable NEGRO SLAVES, most of them house servants. Also, a handsome pair of bay Horses, well broke and gentle, a Carriage, and all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

At the same time and place, I shall sell the undivided interest of John P. Daves, deceased, in

1300 ACRES OF LAND

On the South side of Trent River, commonly called the Swamp Lands. These lands were patented to Spaight, Daves, and Singleton. The interest of Mr. Daves is believed to be two-thirds of an undivided one-third of the whole of said lands.—Also, a vacant Lot in the Town of Newbern, No. 203, at the corner of George and Broad streets. Also, the Lot No. 606, whereon the said Mr. John P. Daves lived at his death, together with the Dwelling House and Out Houses. Also, an undivided moiety of 150 acres of Pine Lands, in Craven County, on the North side of Neuse River. These Lots and Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years with interest from 1st June, 1838. The purchaser in every instance will be required to give security, to be approved by me.

The privilege of a discount at the Banks in Newbern to the amount of $10,000 will be extended to the purchasers at this sale, and notice will be given when the property is set up, which will be sold for notes negotiable at the Banks.

The public are assured that this Sale will be made without reserve, and it is every way worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞ Where any person purchases an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, the credit will be only six months; where the amount is under fifty dollars the credit will be 90 days only, and where it is under 10 dollars, cash.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.,
Executor of John P. Daves, deceased.

N. B. The creditors of Mr. Daves, who have not already notified me of their demands against his Estate, are requested to send me a statement of their claims before the Sale, and where they have *security* communicate it to me at Raleigh, N. C.

[Price of Advertising, $9.] 89-5w

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost-bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. HOWLAND, Jailer.
Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

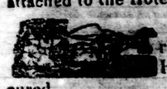
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J. Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

nuary 9, 1838 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*;—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 65tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and Business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,
Large and small BAROUCHES,
for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837 61tf

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies

April 1, 1838 87 tf.J'ly.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

THE THOROUGH BRED VIRGINIA HORSE

Gen. WOLF,

A BEAUTIFUL dark chesnut sorrel, 4 years old 10th July next, 5 feet 2½ inches high, very compact and muscular, and in colour, marks, form and action, the counterpart of his distinguished sire Eclipse, the best race horse ever run in America,—will stand the present Season, and will serve mares at my Stable, at the extremely moderate price of Twelve Dollars, to be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid before the expiration thereof, say 1st August next; Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon as the fact is ascertained, or the property in the mare is changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every case, to be paid as soon as the services are rendered, unless otherwise agreed on. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but the owner will not be responsible for either should they occur.

PEDIGREE.

Gen. WOLF was got by Eclipse, so well renowned as the best race horse in America that it is unnecessary to set forth his pedigree, it having been so often published,—but it may not be deemed unworthy of notice to say he challenged every horse in America, and beat all that ran against him, among the number was the famous Southern horse Henry,—a match race over the Long Island Course for $20.000, 4 mile heats, the race being run in quicker time than it was ever done before or since, by any other horse in this country. Eclipse is now standing in the West at $100 the Season, and $150 to insure a colt, and has more mares offered at those prices than he can serve. Mertonea, the dam of Gen. Wolf, was got by Dr Hall's Old Democrat, who was got by Republican, who was got by the old imported Diomed, who was the sire of more distinguished race horses than any horse ever imported in this country; her dam was by Young Bedford, grand dam Baylor's Old Fearnaught, g. g. dam Old Janus, g. g. g. dam Hart's old imported Medley. Republican's stock were, I. H. old Diomed, Lee's Old Mark Antony, Boling's Young Fearnaught, I. H. Crawford, I. H. Aristotle, his dam was got by Old Sir Archie, the best race horse of his day, and embraces on her side I. H. Admiral Nelson, Golden Rod, Dongolah, Harris' Eclipse, I. H. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, I. H. Old Janus, I. H. Jolly Roger, I. Mare Mary Gray, which, by a reference to the Sportsman's Herald and Stud Book, published by Edgar, may be traced through all of the very best and highly approved crosses of imported and home raised horses in this country.

Those persons desirous of improving their stock of horses have now the best opportunity that may ever again occur, the price being so low that those in the most moderate circumstances can avail themselves of it. The Horse being very young will compel the owner to limit the number of mares the first Season to thirty, and those desirous of putting, had best engage their mares as early as possible, as they may otherwise be disappointed. He may be moved to the West in the Fall.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Rutherford County, March 28, 1838 86-6w

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838 83 tf

Notice.

AT February Term, 1838, of the County Court for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Asher Bizzell, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; also, all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

D. A. BIZZELL, Adm'r.

February 21, 1838. 87 3tpd

For Sale.

10 HOGSH'S St. Croix SUGAR,
60 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by

H. LEETE.

February 20. 81tf.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

November 7, 1837 E. J. HALE.

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838 hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86 tf.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27 86tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS.

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

Col. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir,—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, most of them have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of conducting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and with particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Fayetteville; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Wilmington; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Heck, Fayetteville.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 50 in Episcopal Church Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Volume 1st; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Arethusa; Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches, vol 2; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jacob Faithful; The Wife at Home; Young Ladies' Book; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; Story's American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber

WM C DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Factories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, in the best manner, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MALLORY.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and will be any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by System, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN KELLY.

January 3, 1838 74tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egleston & Morris, Manufacturers, of this City, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above stones *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at any place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of cargoes to the best advantage. Where Lumber is required to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality E. J. H

October 10, 1837

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, superior article

16 hhds. MOLASSES.

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and vagrant, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Sh'ff.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.